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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/923,425	08/08/2001	Yasunori Arai	212593US2S CONT	9938

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EXAMINER

MARTIN, NICHOLAS A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/923,425

Applicant(s)

ARAI, YASUNORI

Examiner

Nicholas Martin

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2005.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7-11 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-6 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 7-11 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/923,425.  
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/8/01.  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Claims 7-11 are presented for examination. Claims 1-6 have been cancelled.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicants' arguments filed on 02/28/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
5. As per remarks, Applicants' argued that (1) Shaffer does not teach or suggest the conversion server including two interfaces.
6. As per remarks, Shaffer teaches a conversion server including two interfaces (Col. 1, lines 19-23; Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 23-32; Col. 6, lines 6-12).
7. As per remarks, Applicants' argued that (2) Shaffer does not disclose that the conversion server includes means for converting the markup language data and the multimedia content into a format used by videophone communication, wherein the converted markup language data and the converted multimedia content are output to the multimedia terminal through the second interface.

8. As to point (2), Shaffer teaches the conversion server includes means for converting the markup language data and the multimedia content into a format suitable for communication with the multimedia terminal (Col. 1, lines 43-51) wherein the converted markup language data and the converted multimedia content are output to the multimedia terminal through the second interface (Col. 1, lines 19-23, lines 43-51; Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 23-32; Col. 5, lines 30-35). Goldszmidt cures the identified deficiencies of Shaffer by teaching wherein the data/content to be utilized in a format for a videophone communication (Col. 11, lines 39-45; Col. 17, lines 24-30).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 7-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer et al. (hereinafter Shaffer), US 6,092,114, in view of Goldszmidt et al. (hereinafter Goldszmidt), US 6,195,680.

10. As per claim 7, Shaffer teaches a conversion server used in a multimedia providing system including a server and a multimedia terminal (Abstract), comprising:

a first interface configured to interface the internet and receive markup language data and multimedia content by using the internet protocol from the server (Col. 1, lines 19-23; Col. 6, lines 6-12);

a second interface configured to communicate with the multimedia terminal (Col. 1, lines 19-23; Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 23-32); and

means for converting the markup language data and the multimedia content into a format suitable for communication with the multimedia terminal (Col. 1, lines 43-51),

wherein the converted markup language data and the converted multimedia content are output to the multimedia terminal through the second interface (Col. 1, lines 19-23, lines 43-51; Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 23-32; Col. 5, lines 30-35).

11. Shaffer does not teach a multimedia providing system comprising:

an interface configured to communicate with a terminal through a circuit switched network; and  
a videophone communication.

12. Goldszmidt teaches a multimedia providing system comprising:

an interface configured to communicate with a terminal through a circuit switched network (Col. 5, lines 22-31); and  
a videophone communication (Col. 11, lines 39-45 ; Col. 17, lines 24-30).

13. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Goldszmidt and Shaffer because both deal with an exchanging system for converting and delivering data over a network. Furthermore, the teaching of Goldszmidt to allow an interface configured to communicate with a terminal through a circuit switched network and a videophone communication would improve the functionality and range of Shaffer's system by incorporating the video input/output utility to

devices (e.g., phone) in order to share data with a secure connection set between two endpoints for the duration of the communication.

14. As per claim 8, Shaffer does not explicitly teach the conversion server according to claim 7, further comprising:

means for dividing the multimedia content, received through the first interface, into video data, audio and control data; and

means for multiplexing the video data, the audio data, and the control data to form the format used by videophone communication.

15. Goldszmidt teaches the server according to claim 7, further comprising:

means for dividing the multimedia content into video data, audio and control data (Col. 11, lines 2-6; lines 56-60; Col. 12, lines 35-46; Col. 15, lines 15-19; Col. 17, lines 24-30); and

means for multiplexing the video data, the audio data, and the control data to form the format used by videophone communication (Col. 11, lines 7-9, lines 29-45; Col. 17, lines 24-30).

16. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Goldszmidt and Shaffer because both deal with an exchanging system for converting and delivering data over a network. Furthermore, the teaching of Goldszmidt to allow means for dividing the multimedia content into video data, audio and control data and means for multiplexing the video data, the audio data, and the control data to form the format used by videophone communication would improve the

functionality of Shaffer's system through the usage of streaming media which would increase the efficiency as to which a device can receive and display data being transmitted.

17. As per claim 9, Shaffer teaches the conversion server according to claim 7, wherein the conversion server is configured to receive an access request to the server from the multimedia terminal through the second interface (Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 4-6, lines 23-32), to receive the multimedia content requested by the multimedia terminal from the server through the first interface (Col. 1, lines 19-23), and to transmit the converted multimedia content converted by the conversion means to the multimedia terminal through the second interface (Col. 1, lines 43-51; Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 23-32; Col. 5, lines 30-35; Col. 8, lines 10-15).

18. As per claim 10, Shaffer does not explicitly teach the conversion server according to claim 9, wherein the access request from the multimedia server includes URL information.

19. Goldszmidt teaches the server according to claim 9, wherein the access request from the multimedia server includes URL information (Col. 13, lines 6-14).

20. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Goldszmidt and Shaffer because both deal with an exchanging system for converting and delivering data over a network. Furthermore, the teaching of Goldszmidt to allow wherein the access request from the multimedia server

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includes URL information would improve the functionality and detailed usage of Shaffer's system by incorporating the name of the protocol to be used to access the file resource, a domain name that identifies a specific computer on the Internet and a pathname, along with a hierarchical description that specifies the location of the data with respect to the device.

21. As per claim 11, Shaffer teaches a multimedia providing system including a server, a conversion server and a multimedia terminal, comprising:

the conversion server comprising,

a first interface configured to interface the internet and receive markup language data and a multimedia content by using the internet protocol from the server (Col. 1, lines 19-23; Col. 6, lines 6-12);

a second interface configured to communicate with the multimedia terminal (Col. 1, lines 19-23; Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 23-32); and

means for converting the markup language data and the multimedia content into a format suitable for communication with the multimedia terminal (Col. 1, lines 43-51),

wherein the converted markup language data and the converted multimedia content are output to the multimedia terminal through the second interface (Col. 1, lines 19-23, lines 43-51; Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 23-32; Col. 5, lines 30-35); and

the multimedia terminal comprising,



wherein the converted markup language data and the converted multimedia content are received through the interface (Col. 1, lines 19-23, lines 43-51; Col. 2, lines 37-40; Col. 3, lines 23-32; Col. 5, lines 30-35), and

means for displaying information based upon the conversion markup language (Col. 8, lines 10-15).

22. Shaffer does not teach the multimedia providing system comprising:

an interface configured to communicate with a terminal through a circuit switched network; and

a videophone communication.

23. Goldszmidt teaches the multimedia providing system comprising:

an interface configured to communicate with a terminal through a circuit switched network (Col. 5, lines 22-31); and

a videophone communication (Col. 11, lines 39-45 ; Col. 17, lines 24-30).

24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Goldszmidt and Shaffer because both deal with an exchanging system for converting and delivering data over a network. Furthermore, the teaching of Goldszmidt to allow an interface configured to communicate with a terminal through a circuit switched network and a videophone communication would improve the functionality and range of Shaffer's system by incorporating the video input/output utility to devices (e.g., phone) in order to share data with a secure connection set between two endpoints for the duration of the communication.

25. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

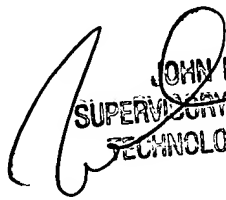
### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Martin whose telephone number is (571) 272-3970. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-3970.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nicholas Martin  
May 24, 2005

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